

COMPLETE NOVEL EACH WEEK IN THE EVENING WORLD

"BALOO," By Gaston Leroux, Author of "The Yellow Room," Begins Next MONDAY—As Thrilling as Tarzan. Order of Your Newsdealer in Advance, and Make Sure of Getting This Story

voice broke and trembled as he called:

"Is that you, Florence?"

Over the wire came the girl's voice, and Mr. Lawlor repeated her words to her mother and her two brothers:

"Yes, papa. Oh, I am so glad to hear your voice again."

"Florence, why did you leave us? You know your mother and I love you. Won't you come home?"

"Oh, I want to come home so much. I wish I was there with you now."

"But why did you leave us? Why did you go away?"

"I can't tell you, papa. Oh, I can't tell you now! I'll tell you everything when you come for me. Oh, do hurry! I love you and mamma, and I wish I was home."

The girl's voice grew weaker and she collapsed entirely. Mr. Lawlor, who had been holding the wire, did not answer, and at last Miss Lawlor's voice came saying that the little girl was too overcome to talk longer and was sobbing desperately.

Mr. Lawlor's voice was breaking so that he could scarcely make himself understood, and what little composure he had left him as there came to him over the wire the sounds of his daughter sobbing.

FATHER COLLAPSES AFTER TALK WITH GIRL.

But the few words had done Mr. Lawlor good. He called for food and for the first time since he learned of his daughter's disappearance on Monday afternoon he sat down to the table to eat. He had refused to eat or to sleep, and from a robust man has changed in the last few days to a weak, exhausted physically and mentally and almost out of his head with worry, but the news that his daughter was safe and his few words with her seemed to make a new man of him.

He declared that he would leave for Columbus tomorrow afternoon at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hodges, meantime, will have got Florence in Chicago and taken her to his home in Columbus.

Mr. Lawlor's first news of his daughter came about noon. Then Mr. Hodges, who had been searching for the Middle West for the girl over since he learned of her disappearance, telegraphed the news that Florence had been discovered.

How the girl reached Chicago or why she went there is not known now, but it is supposed, as the family believed at first, that Florence fled from home to escape what she regarded as the disgrace and shame of her failure to pass recent examinations in school.

FATHER THINKS GIRL RAN AWAY HER JEWELS.

Mr. Lawlor thinks that she went to Chicago in an aimless effort to get as far from home and friends as possible and it may be that she pawned some of her jewelry to get the money for her fare. She was considerably jeweled and some of it was valuable, at least of sufficient worth to enable her to raise the few dollars that would take her to Chicago.

It was thought at first that the girl had only a little change with her when she went away, but Mr. Lawlor admitted to-day that after her disappearance he had been missed from a table in the kitchen, where a member of the family had placed it. He said he understood it had been found, and it is possible that Miss Lawlor carried it with her and then financed her journey to Chicago.

BROTHER-IN-LAW GOT LETTER AT COLUMBUS.

The message was received by Forest Graves, a broker and a member of the firm of Finley, Graves & Co., 310 Broadway. He is an old friend of Mr. Hodges, who is a lawyer in Columbus. Yesterday, using the private wire of the bankers' correspondence in Columbus, Mr. Hodges telegraphed to Mr. Graves for the latest news and to-day he sent this telegram, saying that it is telephoned at once to his brother-in-law.

"Have a letter from Williamina, daughter of the Y. W. G. A., 120 E. Michigan Boulevard, South, Chicago, stating that Florence is there with her. Ask me for instructions. Have wired to hold her for further instructions. Have you had any news? B. R. Hodges."

A second telegram, this one directed to Mr. Lawlor at his home, was received.

Mr. Hodges telegraphed to Mr. Lawlor at the request of The Evening World to inquire for further details of the girl's journey to Chicago and her discovery there, and Mr. Hodges replied:

UNCLE SURE SHE IS MISSING GIRL.

"No. Do not have any idea how she got to Chicago. Please phone Lawlor that letter from Chicago is O. K. Girl gave name of Lawrence. I wired to hold her and will leave for Chicago to-night. Could not possibly have gotten my name without correct information."

"Hodges means that if the girl weren't really Florence, she couldn't have given his name and address to Miss Barr," explained Mr. Graves. "It's my opinion that the girl hasn't told them she's a runaway, and probably there hasn't been enough printed in the Chicago papers to make her a well known character there."

"It's my belief Florence told them that she had come to Chicago for work and hadn't been able to get a job and so wanted her uncle notified. It was something like that or Miss Barr never would have written to Mr. Hodges. She'd have telegraphed or got him on the phone."

FATHER AND MOTHER RELIEVED BY THE NEWS.

Mrs. Lawlor was so overcome by the good news that she could scarcely talk. Tears were in her eyes and her voice broke repeatedly as she tried to say how glad she was. Mr. Lawlor showed his relief from the tremendous strain of the last three days.

The news of his daughter's discovery came just when Mr. Lawlor had about abandoned hope of seeing her alive again. He had begun to believe that she had met the fate of Jessie Evelyn McCann.

MOTHER WILL GIVE A WARM WELCOME TO LOUISE KELLER.

Mrs. Frederick H. Keller of No. 280 Nichols avenue, in the Cypress Hill section of Brooklyn, has asked The Evening World to say that if her sixteen-year-old daughter, Louise, will only come home there will be a warm welcome for her. She has been missing since Sept. 1, and her mother is ill from grief and worry.

Like Florence Lawlor, the girl had failed in her school examinations and returned about 11 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 1 to tell her mother that she had not been promoted. She said she would never return to school and wanted to go to work.

After her departure her mother found a note saying that she had taken \$10 belonging to her mother, intended to get a job and would return the money as soon as she could earn it. She has never been heard from since.

GIRL'S MIND BLANK WHEN FOUND WANDERING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The hope that Florence Lawlor had been found in the person of a pretty light haired young girl who was discovered wandering with her mind in a daze in White Plains Tuesday evening has been abandoned. The girl resembles the missing girl in many ways, having light hair and eyes of grayish blue, but her clothing is nothing like that worn by the little high school girl.

The girl in White Plains was taken to the White Plains Hospital and is still there, well physically but with her mind still a blank as to events of the past and her own identity. All she seems to know is that at some time she has painted novelties for someone.

There is no mark in her clothing, not even the name of a maker in her shoes and her identity is still a mystery.

SISTERS RUN AWAY FROM FOSTER-MOTHER BECAUSE REPROVED.

The disappearance of Florence and Lillian Spencer, seventeen and eight years old respectively, from their home, No. 288 Palmetto street, Williamsburg, has brought to light a story of kindness and self-sacrifice in which Mrs. Anna Spencer, the foster-mother of the girls, is the heroine.

When Mrs. Spencer, who is a nurse at Public School No. 25, in Queens, first reported the disappearance of the girls to the Hamburg avenue police yesterday it was supposed that Florence and Lillian were her own daughters. To-day, however, Mrs. Spencer admitted that they were orphans whom she had given a home.

"I took them six years ago," she said. "Their mother was dying of consumption and they were very poor. The children would have been foundlings if I had not provided for them. The mother is dead now. I will not tell her name. Although I have never legally adopted them, Florence and Lillian have taken the name of Spencer and I will not make public their family history. As far as love is concerned, they are my own children."

"Florence is high strung, and when I reproved her Monday evening for some slight fault she became indignant and was still sulky Tuesday morning. I reproved her for that, not

harshly, but for her own good. That evening when I got home they were both gone, and Florence had left a note saying I need not look for them. All the clothing of both children had been taken."

"Florence is employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper in a Manhattan mercantile house and makes \$7 a week. I will not tell where she works because I do not want to cause her embarrassment. I suppose she thinks she can take care of herself and her little sister on what she earns, but I am sure she will miss me and get homesick, and I expect to see both girls back almost any time."

"LIAR!" SAID PECK TO REEL IN ROW OVER HIGHWAYS.

(Continued from First Page.)

cause indictment of all three is being demanded by Investigator Osborne. PECK ADMITS THAT STATE MONEY WAS WASTED.

Peck declared that after the break with Reel he went out to look at some of the roads. He inspected the Glens Falls and Bolton Landing jobs. He condemned the work as very bad and a waste of State money, but it was too late, as the contracts had been approved and the road paid for long before.

"The trouble with all the roads," said Peck, "was that they were not supervised by engineers, but by men with no technical knowledge."

"Yes," added Investigator Osborne, "supervised and inspected by barbers, bartenders and bootblacks, as has been shown in the testimony, and what I want to know is how these men were selected? Who is responsible? And who authorized the letting of contracts? Do you personally give or delegate any authority to Deputy Foley to enter into these contracts, and did you examine personally into any of the contracts before they were passed out?"

"I decline to answer," said Peck. "Until I have had time to examine the records and refresh my memory."

The first legislative investigation to start will be an inquiry in jury dodging and corruption in New York City. The Assembly committee on judiciary will send a sub-committee under Assemblyman Phillips to the metropolis next week to expose the names of dodgers and fixers. Mr. Phillips today telegraphed District Attorney Whitman of New York County and asked for information about jury conditions, particularly the exempt list, the shuffling of names and the devices for both getting on and off juries.

FOLEY SAYS BUCK WASN'T PASSED TO HIM.

Charles F. Foley, First Deputy in the Highway Department, followed Peck on his stand. Osborne cross-examined him minutely, seeking to bring out who authorized him to sign the contracts and parcel out the jobs.

"If you will show me," said Osborne, "you have a list of the contracts you signed, and the other attached to the aerial branch of the United States Army or Navy. Mr. Wanamaker has promised to bear all the expenses of the trial, and Mr. Curtis has assured him that it is feasible. Many members of the Aero Club of America agree with Mr. Curtis, while others are dubious."

It is contemplated that the flight shall be made at a height of 10,000 feet. The airplane is to be equipped with wireless with a sending area of fifty miles. One of the airmen is to attend to the steering and the machinery, the other to the wireless and the computing of the position of the airplane.

CAPT. DAY FEARS THE PLAN WILL FAIL.

Among those who have no confidence in the project is Capt. Thomas Fleming Day, the navigator, who has made two voyages across the Atlantic in small boats. In 1911 he crossed in the thirty-foot yacht Sea Bird and in 1912 in the thirty-foot motorboat Detroit. He has made a study for years of summer weather conditions on the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Day is about to start on a cruise to the West Indies in the small topsail schooner yacht Viola 2d with Marshall Jones of Pittsburgh.

"The trouble with this plan is," said Capt. Day to an Evening World reporter, "that the aviators and others back of it don't know anything about the North Atlantic except what they have observed from steamships. I have spent many days and nights on the ocean along the route proposed for the over-sea trip, and in my judgment to attempt to cross from Newfoundland to Ireland in any kind of an airplane would be suicidal."

"In the first place I know from actual flying experience that no compass will work on an airplane. There is too much metal around it. And in the flight contemplated the compass would have to be depended upon almost exclusively."

"They talk about keeping the airplane in touch with ships along the route by wireless. What good would that do if the airmen are unable to tell where they are? And they wouldn't be able to tell their whereabouts from the time they went up for the reason that in the summer months the North Atlantic between Newfoundland and Ireland is covered by a layer of mist from a quarter of a mile to half a mile high."

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The airship is of special hydro-aeroplane construction, with a 300 horse power motor and a wing spread of eighty feet. The motor is expected to give a speed of sixty-five miles an hour. The machinery and operating apparatus is to be housed in a watertight, almost completely indestructible boat-shaped hull suspended beneath the wings and equipped for navigation on the water as well as in the air. The wings are detachable.

According to the plans announced by the Aero Club this airship, which is now 40 per cent complete, is to be started from some point on the eastern shore of Newfoundland and head off for Ireland. The distance over the proposed route is 1,000 miles.

HOPE TO MAKE THE JOURNEY IN SIXTEEN HOURS.

There is a theory that during the summer months a steady wind prevails in the North Atlantic, blowing about forty-five miles an hour from Newfoundland toward Ireland. With the aid of this wind it is anticipated that the airship will easily cover 100 miles an hour and negotiate the distance in sixteen hours, or between dawn and dusk of a long summer day of the north latitude.

Two men are to make the trip, and the plans of the club contemplate that one of them shall be a member of the English Army or Navy Aerial Corps and the other attached to the aerial branch of the United States Army or Navy. Mr. Wanamaker has promised to bear all the expenses of the trial, and Mr. Curtis has assured him that it is feasible. Many members of the Aero Club of America agree with Mr. Curtis, while others are dubious.

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Walter Joins Him in Move to Obtain a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

CASSIDY BEGINS FIGHT TO UPSET SENTENCE TO JAIL

After Many Inland Victories They Get Mazatlan, Opening Water Traffic.

MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE FIRST SEAPORT TOWN

WALTER JOINS HIM IN MOVE TO OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE OF REASONABLE DOUBT.

"Curly Joe" Cassidy and Louis T. Walter Jr., convicted of selling a Supreme Court nomination to William Willett in the campaign in Queens in 1911, obtained this afternoon from Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an order directing the District Attorney to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt of the legality of their conviction should not be issued.

The order is returnable to-morrow before Justice Blackmar.

The request to Justice Maddox included, in addition to a copy of the indictment of Cassidy, eight specifications written by the one-time boss of Queens in the first person. These rehearsed the several points on which Cassidy felt he had been wrongfully convicted. They referred to him as "I" in every case.

GROUND ON WHICH CASSIDY BASES HIS PLEA.

Cassidy's contentions are that there was no evidence of any conspiracy with Willett and Walter, and that Justice Jaycox was in error in allowing testimony as to the details of the steps taken by Willett to pay the Meritt note, which were introduced by the District Attorney "on the pretense of proving that the note was paid, but really to show that the Willetts, William and Martinus, were a bad lot."

He also protested against the citation of a provision of the election law relating to the making of a report of the money he had collected and spent in the primaries of 1911, and against the charge of the Court that a judicial nominee had no right to spend more than \$5,000 in a campaign, Cassidy contending that the status in question does not refer to a candidate for the bench of the Supreme Court. Cassidy's comment was: "This was very injurious to me."

The petition of Walter was based upon his having been obliged to testify against his wishes in the Willett trial and having this testimony read at his own trial, and also that the District Attorney was permitted to give the jury an idea that Walter was afraid to testify for fear of incriminating himself.

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